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(WEEKLY.)
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CHAS. W. BOWMAN.
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COMIQUE.

How wisely nature (ordering all below)
Forbade a beard on woman's chin to grow;
For how could she be shaved, what'er the skill,
Whose tongue would never let her chin be still?

"PATRICK, do you know the fate of
the drunkard?" "Fate? Don't I stand
on the most beautiful pair you have ever
seen?"

ACCORDING to the last royal book,
"Vickey" (the Princess Royal) while
in the Highlands of Scotland, sat down
on a wasp's nest and got stung.

WHY is it wrong for a married couple
to ride on the same donkey? Because
what God has joined together let no
man put asunder.

A green horn sat a long time atten-
tively musing upon a cane-bottom chair.
At length he said: "I wonder what fel-
low took the trouble to find all them ar
holes and put straw around 'em?"

HEINRICH HEINE said women always
wrote with one eye on their page and
the other on some man, except the Countess
of Hahn-Hahn, who had but one eye.
That, no doubt, was on the man.

"PAP, I planted some potatoes in our
garden," said a smart youth to his father,
"and what do you think came up?"

"Why, potatoes, of course."

"No, sir ee! there came up a drove
of hogs and ate them all."

A KENTUCKIAN, who had, after a
protracted courtship, made up his mind
to propose to a young lady, carried his
resolution into effect. The lady, with
some hesitation, replied: "I am partially
engaged, but mother wants to marry."

THERE is a deacon in a town of New
Jersey named Day. One Sabbath morn-
ing he heard a number of boys playing
in front of his house, and he went out
to stop their Sabbath breaking. As-
suming a grave countenance, he said:
"Boys, do you know what day this is?"
"Yes," replied an urchin, "it's 'Dea-
con Day!'"

A GENTLEMAN was chiding his son for
staying out late of nights—or, rather,
early of next mornings—and said:
"Why, when I was of your age, my father
would not allow me to go out of the
house after dark!" "Then you had a
deuce of a father—you had!" sneered
the young profligate. Whereupon the
father very rashly vociferated: "I
had a confounded sight better'n than
you, you young rascal!"

AT one of the hotels in our city, the
landlord said to a boarder: "See here,
Mr. B., the chambermaid found a hair-
pin in your bed this morning, and it
will not answer." "Well," replied the
boarder, "I found a long hair in the
butter this morning, but it did not prove
you had a woman in it." The two men
looked at each other for about ten sec-
onds, when each smiled and went on his
way, no doubt pondering on the pecu-
liarities of circumstantial evidence.

THE beautiful Miss — was wooed
and won at the New York mansion of
the wealthy Mr. —, but the swain
fearing opposition to the match from
the wealthy Mr. —, proposed elope-
ment and away they went. Then the
swain proposed to return, that the bride
might ask for the usual pardon from
her father, when said bride announced
that though her name had been Isabella
—, she was a seamstress in the fam-
ily, and not a daughter of the wealthy
Mr. —. The swain is no longer in-
dulging in the golden expectations which
cheered his hours of court ship.

RULES OF HEALTH.—Never hang your-
self out of an open window when you go
to bed.

In cold weather, always wear thick,
warm clothing about your person. If
you haven't money enough to buy it,
attend an extinguishable conflagration
in the vicinity of a first-class clothing
shop.

If you are quite a small baby, be
careful that there is no pins in your
clothes, and always take a drink of milk
punch out of a bottle with a gum thing
on the nose before you get into your
cradle.

In eating rawysters, always peel
the shell off before swallowing. The
shells are indigestible, and apt to lie on
the stomach.

MISCELLANEA.

ARTICLES UPON LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, POLI-
TICAL, AND OTHER TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST,
ARE SOLICITED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO GEN. GRANT.

Johnson Willing to Wound but
Afraid to Strike.

He Dodges the Real Issue and
Clings to Quibbles.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Presi-
dent this afternoon sent the following
letters to the House of Representatives,
in accordance with the resolution adopt-
ed yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Feb. 10th, 1868.

GENERAL.—The extraordinary char-
acter of your letter of the 3d instant,
would seem to preclude any reply on
my part, but the manner in which pub-
licity has been given to the correspon-
dence, of which that letter forms a part,
and the grave questions which are in-
volved, induce me to take this mode of
giving, as a proper sequel to the com-
munications which have passed between
us, the statements of the five members
of the Cabinet, who were present on the
occasion of our conversation on the 14th
ultimo. Copies of the letters which they
have addressed to me upon the subject,
are accordingly herewith enclosed. You
speak of my letter of the 1st ult., as a
reiteration of the many and gross mis-
representations contained in certain
newspaper articles, and reassert the
correctness of the statements contained
in your communication of the 28th, ad-
ding, and here I give your own words,
"anything in yours, in reply to it, to
the contrary, notwithstanding." When
a controversy on matters of fact, reaches
the point to which this has been
brought, further assertions or denials
between the immediate parties should
cease, especially where upon either side
it loses the character of the respectful
discussion, which is required by the re-
lations in which the parties stand to
each other, and degenerates in tone and
temper. In such a case, if there is noth-
ing to rely upon but the opposing state-
ments alone, and whatever intrinsic
probabilities they offered in favor of or
against either of the parties, I should
not shrink from this controversy, but
fortunately it is not left to this test
alone. There were five Cabinet officers
present at the conversation, the details
of which in my letter of the 28th ult.,
you allow yourself to say, contain many
and gross misrepresentations. These
gentlemen heard that conversation and
have read my statement. They speak
for themselves, and I leave the proof
without a word of comment.

I deem it proper before concluding
this communication to notice some of
the statements contained in your letter.
You say that "a performance of the
promises alleged to have been made by
you to the President would have involv-
ed a resistance to law and an inconsis-
tency with the whole history of my con-
nection with the suspension of Mr.
Stanton." You then state that you
had fears that the President would, on
the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint
one in his place who would embarrass
the army in carrying out the reconstruc-
tion acts, and add: "It was to prevent
such an appointment that I accepted
the office of Secretary of War, *ad in-
terim*, and not for the purpose of en-
abling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton,
by withholding it from him in opposi-
tion to the law, or not doing so myself,
surrendering it to one who would, as the
statement and assumption in your com-
munication plainly indicates."

First of all you here admit that from
the very beginning of what you term the
whole history of your connection with
Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended
to circumvent the President. It was to
carry out that intent that you accepted
the appointment. This was in your
mind at the time of your acceptance.
It was not, then, in obedience to the
order of your superior, as has hereto-
fore been supposed, that you assumed
the duties of the office. You knew it
was the President's purpose to prevent
Mr. Stanton from resuming the office
of Secretary of War, and you intended
to defeat that purpose; you accepted
the office not in the interest of the Presi-
dent but of Mr. Stanton. If this pur-
pose, so entertained by you, had been
confined to yourself; if, when accepting
the office, you had done so with a men-
tal reservation to frustrate the President
it would have been a deception in the
ethics of some persons. Each course
is allowable, but you cannot stand even

upon that questionable ground. The
history of your connection with this
transaction, as written by your self,
places you in a different predicament,
and shows that you not only concealed
your design from the President, but in-
duced him to suppose that you would
carry out his purposes, to keep Mr.
Stanton out of office by retaining it
yourself after an attempted restoration
by the Senate, so as to require Mr.
Stanton to establish his right by a ju-
dicial decision. I now give that part
of this history, as written by yourself,
in your letter of the 28th ult.:

"Some time after I assumed the du-
ties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*,
the President asked my views as to the
course Mr. Stanton would have to pur-
sue in case the Senate should not con-
cur in his suspension, to obtain posses-
sion of the office. My reply was in
substance, that Mr. Stanton would have
to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him;
illustrating my position by citing the
ground I had taken in the case of the
Baltimore Police Commissioners."

Now at that time, as you admit in
your letter of the 3d inst., you held the
office for the very object of defeating
an appeal to the Courts. In that letter
you say, that in accepting the office,
one motive was to prevent the President
from appointing some other person,
who would retain possession, and thus
make judicial proceedings necessary.
You knew the President was unwilling
to trust the office with any one who
could not, by holding it, compel Mr.
Stanton to resort to the Courts. You
perfectly understood, that in this inter-
view some time after you accepted the
office, the President was not contented
with your silence, and desired an ex-
pression of your views, and you an-
swered him, that Mr. Stanton would
have to appeal to the Courts. If the
President had reposed confidence in you
before he knew your views and that con-
fidence had been violated, it might have
been said that he made a mistake, but
a violation of confidence reposed after
that conversation was no mistake of his
nor of yours; it is the fact only that
needs to be stated, that at the date of this
conversation, you did not intend to hold
this office with the purpose of forcing
Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it
then and had accepted it to prevent that
course from being carried out, or in
other words, you said to the President,
that is the proper course, and you said
to yourself, I have accepted this office
and now hold it to defeat that course.
The excuse you make in a subsequent
paragraph of that letter of the 28th ult.,
that afterwards you changed your views
as to what would be a proper course,
has nothing to do with the point now
under consideration. The point is, that
before you changed your views you had
secretly determined to do the very thing
which at last you did—surrender the
office to Mr. Stanton. You may have
changed your views as to the law but
you certainly did not change your views
as to the course you had marked out
for yourself from the beginning. I will
only notice one more statement in your
letter of the 4th inst., that the perfor-
mance of the promises which it is alleged
were made by you would have involved
you in the resistance of law. I know
of no statute that would have been vio-
lated had you carried out your promises
in good faith and tendered your resig-
nation when you concluded not to be
made a party in any legal proceedings.
You said:

"I am in a measure confirmed in this
conclusion by your recent orders direct-
ing me to discontinue orders from the
Secretary of War, my superior and your
subordinate, without having counter-
manded his authority to issue orders I
am to discontinue."

On the 24th ult. you addressed a note
to the President requesting in writing
an order given to you verbally five days
before to disregard orders from Mr.
Stanton, a Secretary of War, until you
knew from the President himself that
such were his orders. On the 29th ult.,
in compliance with your request, I did
give you instructions in writing, not to
obey any order from the War Depart-
ment assumed to be issued by the di-
rection of the President, unless such order
is known by the General Commanding
the Army of the United States to have
been authorized by the Executive. There
are some orders which a Secretary of
War may issue without the authority of
the President. There are orders which
he issues simply as the agent of the
President, and which purport to be is-
sued by direction of the President. For
such orders the President is responsible,
and he should therefore know and un-

derstand what they are before giving
such directions.

You state that Mr. Stanton, in his
letter of the 4th inst., which accompa-
nies the published correspondence with
the President, since the 12th of August
last, says that since he resumed the du-
ties of the office he has continued to
discharge them without any personal or
written communication with the Presi-
dent, and he adds that no orders have
been issued from this department in the
name of the President with my knowl-
edge, and I have received no orders
from him. It thus seems that Mr. Stan-
ton now discharges the duties of the
War department, without any reference
to the President, and without using his
name. My order to you had only re-
ference to orders assumed to be issued
by the President. It would appear from
Mr. Stanton's letter, that you have re-
ceived no such orders from him. In
your note to the President of the 13th
ult., in which you acknowledged the re-
ceipt of the written order of the 29th,
you say that you have been informed by
Mr. Stanton, that he has not received
any order limiting his authority to is-
sue orders to the army, according to the
practice of the department, and state
that while this authority to the War
Department is not countermanded, it will
be satisfactory evidence to you, that
any orders issued from the War De-
partment by direction of the President,
are authorized by the Executive. The
President issues an order to you to obey
no order from the War Department pur-
porting to be made by direction of the
President, until you have referred to
him for his approval. You reply, you
have received the President's order, and
will not obey it, but will obey an order
purporting to be given by his direction
if it comes from the War Department;
you will obey no direct order of the
President, but will obey his indirect or-
der. If, as you say, this has been a
practice in the War Department to is-
sue orders in the name of the President
without his direction, does not the pre-
cise order you have requested and have
received change the practice; as to the
General of the army, could not the Presi-
dent countermand any such order issued
in the name of the President to do a
special act and an order directly from
the President himself not to do the act,
is there a doubt which you are to obey.
You answer the question when you say
to the President in your letter of the 3d
inst., "the Secretary of War is my su-
perior and your subordinate," and yet
you refuse obedience to the superior as
an act of defence of the subordinate.
Without further comment on the insub-
ordinate attitude which you have assum-
ed, I am at a loss to know how you can
relieve yourself from the orders of the
President, who is made by the Consti-
tution the Commander-in-Chief of the
army and navy, and is therefore, the
official superior as well of the General
of the Army as of the Secretary of War.
Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies
of the United States.
[For accompanying letters, see fourth
page.]

AN ARGUMENT FOR MARRIAGE.

Powers, the sculptor, writing to a
friend of what people call the folly of
marrying without the means to support
a family, expresses frankly his own
fears when he found himself in this
position; but, he adds, with character-
istic candor: "To tell the truth, how-
ever, family and poverty have done more
to support me than I have to support
them. They have compelled me to make
exertions that I hardly thought myself
capable of; and often, when on the eve
of despairing, they have forced me, like
a coward in a corner, to fight like a he-
ro, not for myself, but for my wife and
little ones. I have now as much work
as I can execute, unless I can find some
more assistance in the marble, and I
have prospect of further commissions." The
truth here expressed by the gifted
sculptor is like a similar remark we
heard not long since, by a gentleman
who tried matrimony in the same way,
and found afterward that the loose
change in his pocket, which he had be-
fore squandered foolishly and idly—
young man's whims, as he called them
—was enough to support a prudent
wife, who, by well regulated economy,
has proved a fortune in herself, and had
saved a snug sum of money for her once
careless husband. "A wife to direct a
man toward a proper ambition and to a
general economy," he said, "was like
timely succor at sea, to save him from
destruction on a perilous voyage."

Cards.

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